



TUESDAY EVENING, MAR. 28, 1905.

Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick was yesterday sentenced in Cleveland, Ohio, to serve ten years in the penitentiary for a series of wholesale frauds and deceptions which have enabled her to be clothed in purple and fine linen and to fare sumptuously for a long time. But the end has come, and instead of palatial surroundings with everything to please the taste and appeal to the appetite, she now has a cot in the city jail. The career of this woman affords the basis for an interesting romance. Her history is fresh before the world and it is generally conceded that for biddness and audacity Mrs. Chadwick has had no equal. Impetuous but with a morbid desire to imitate the opulent, she rode upon the crest of a wave which sooner or late was to cast her into the trough of a sea of troubles. She had evidently anticipated the termination of her career and had made every preparation to face the inevitable, but notwithstanding her acumen and that of her legal talent, she is in the meshes of the law and, so far as can now be seen, there is no mode of egress, although the woman intends to appeal to the court of highest resort. The case of Mrs. Chadwick has its lesson for all. The great majority of mankind sigh for positions in life to which they are not called, and unfortunately many will resort to anything short of felony in order to bask in the lap of luxury. Some, however, pass from one act to another until they imbue their hands in crime that they may ape the rich. How much better if all such would content themselves with food and raiment and therewith be content!

THE RESUMPTION of the ferry line between this city and Washington now seems to be an assured fact, and the reopening of the route is believed to be a matter of a short time. The facts in connection with the resumption of the ferry have from time to time been published in the Gazette, and everything in connection with the movement is crystallizing fast. The new company is composed of practical and enterprising business men, some of whom have successfully managed the Norfolk and Washington steamboat line during the past fourteen years. They are adepts in the business, and the steamers the new company are to place upon the route will, it is said, be unsurpassed in comfort and speed by any ferry boats in the country. The operation of such a line will draw many patrons, and the certainty of the transportation that will be afforded cannot fail to increase its patronage daily. Beside all this, the mercantile community will be spared the trouble, loss of time and expense of sending goods over the road to Washington in wagons.

HAVING by executive order appointed a commission of five members of local public buildings in Washington and assigned them pay at the rate of \$10 a day, the President has now asked the Attorney General to render an opinion on the legality of the proceeding. No legislation of any sort was ever enacted by Congress authorizing the appointment of this commission and since the action of the President has become known to Senators and members they have without exception declared it to be wholly illegal. They insist, apparently with justification, that if the President can appoint a commission of this kind and order its members paid out of the Treasury, he can appoint any other sort of a commission he chooses and allow its members whatever salary he sees fit. The course of the President in this matter is a striking illustration of his desire to do things on which his mind is set without waiting for the sanction of Congress.

NEARLY six thousand artillery troops will take part in the battle exercises, to be held in June, in the artillery districts of the Chesapeake, Baltimore and Potomac. General Wade, at New York, has designated the companies of coast artillery, in addition to the troops now stationed within those artillery districts, which will take part in the exercises. There will be 5,400 visiting troops, of which 3,000 will come from the Department of the East.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CORTELYOU, it is said, has adopted a policy by which postmasters at fourth class offices are to be continued in the government service during efficiency. This is a radical departure from the old custom, and is likely to cause much dissatisfaction among members of Congress, who are prone to look upon these places as peculiarly political ones.

THE recent severe winter caused much suffering among out-door animals and birds. The Game Protective Association of Virginia realizing this, will put forth every effort in its power to protect the game that is left, and aid in restocking sections that are depleted. In its laudable undertaking the association should receive the earnest support of the people throughout the State.

By a recently patented process it is claimed that the cost of manufacturing armor plates can be reduced 50 per cent. It is not likely, however, that the government will be benefited, inasmuch as the patentee is an employee of the steel company which makes its armor.

### From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]  
Washington, D. C., March 28.

The funeral of the Mexican ambassador, Don Manuel de Azpiroz, was solemnized in this city today. After impressive services at St. Matthew's Church, the remains were carried to a vault in Oak Hill cemetery, where they will lie until arrangements are made for shipment to Mexico. This will probably occur about April 8th, and according to the acceptance held last evening to the State Department by the Mexican government, a United States cruiser will be employed to carry the body from New York to Vera Cruz. Final interment will be made in a cemetery at the City of Mexico. The diplomatic corps, judiciary, executive officers and army and navy joined in the tribute to the deceased today. Among the pallbearers were Chief Justice Fuller, of the Supreme Court, Acting Secretary of State Adee, Count Cassini and others. Full military honors were accorded to the Azpiroz. A squadron of the Seventh cavalry, a field battery, and a battalion of engineers, with the engineer band, preceded the funeral cortege from the embassy on I street to the church, and later to the cemetery. At the conclusion of the solemn requiem mass, the burial service was read at the church by the Rev. Father Thomas S. Lee. The widow and daughter of the Ambassador did not attend the service. The embassy was represented by Senor Don Rodrigo de Azpiroz, the son, and second secretary, and the others of the staff. The casket was heavily draped in a silk standard of Mexico. Across the top were the regalia of the Ambassador's civil and military rank, with his chapeau and sword, and the decorations and orders he had received during his long career. At the cemetery as a final mark of respect a military salute was fired.

The suggestion that M. Bunau Varilla, the Frenchman who was the first Minister from the new Republic of Panama, is here applying for appointment as a member of the new Panama Canal Commission or as a consulting engineer on that work, has aroused American engineering societies and energetic protests are being prepared for submission to the President. According to official French records produced by Senator Carmack in the Senate during the consideration of the canal bill, Varilla was tried and convicted of overcharging the canal company to the extent of several million francs. It is understood that these facts will be presented to the President in the hope that Varilla's application for employment may not be acted upon favorably.

Col. Mosby, who has been in Richmond for the past few days, returned to this city today.

### A Tempestuous Voyage.

After one of the stormiest voyages in her career, the Hamburg-American Liner Pretoria arrived at New York yesterday, from Hamburg, which port she left on March 12. One seaman was washed overboard, and lost and there were three births in the steerage. The worst gale was experienced on the night of March 14, when the Pretoria was but a short distance outside of the English channel. The wind was southwest and soon increased in violence until it blew with hurricane force. The steamer was headed into the wind's eye, but Captain Schrotter found it impossible to maintain her in that position. Finally, she fell off broadside to the wind, and the utmost power of both engines could not bring her up to the wind. The gale was so gusty and violent that it flattened the top of the sea and filled the air with flying spray, striking the starboard side of the ship with great pressure. A lifeboat was swung outboard from davits just about the bridge and dashed down to the rail. The wind shook this lifeboat clear of the lashings, unhooked it from one end like a pendulum finally giving it momentum enough to swing it clear around in circles, landing it upon the bridge where it remained pierced by two awning stanchions. A seaman, trying to secure the boat, was blown overboard and drowned. Some idea of the rolling and pitching of the Pretoria can be had from the fact that a safe weighing two tons and heavily bolted in the purser's room was shifted from its bed.

### Return of Confederate Flags.

Governor Montague yesterday received by express 62 flags, the first of those captured during the civil war to be returned under the resolution offered by Representative John Lamb, of Virginia, and passed by Congress. The flags were accompanied by a letter from Secretary of War Taft. The colors sent back include those of the Third, Fourth, Sixth and Thirty-second Cavalry, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Infantry, Ninth Voluntees, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Eighteenth Infantry, Twenty-third Voluntees, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-eighth Infantry, Fiftieth Voluntees, Fifty-third Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Infantry. There are also flags of the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, the Flat Rock Riflemen, flag of the Chief Engineer of the Army of Northern Virginia and other colors. It had been the desire of the Confederate Veterans to send a committee to Washington to secure them with ceremony, but the War Department forbade it.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

The Citizens' Bank of Norfolk, receiver, vs. George W. Taylor & Co. argued and submitted.

Reagers' administrator and others vs. Chupplear and others, partly argued and continued.

West vs. city of Newport News, and Robertson vs. city of Staunton, submitted on briefs.

Hoboken, N. J., is 50 years old today and the semi-centennial is being fittingly celebrated.

### News of the Day.

Emperor William arrived at Lisbon yesterday and was cordially received by King Charles and other members of the Portuguese royal family.

In Hagerstown yesterday two republican and one democratic councilmen were elected, putting the city government fully in the hands of the republicans.

The Board of General Appraisers decided that the President had no authority to postpone for ten days the date on which the Cuban reciprocity treaty should become effective.

Troops are being hurried into the Crimea to stamp out the revolution, which is resulting in bloodshed and destruction of property. It is reported that the chief of police of Yalta has been seriously wounded.

President Castro has again refused to resume diplomatic relations with Colombia, and in so doing has created a situation which may lead to war between Colombia and Venezuela.

Judge Henry S. Foote, son of ex-Governor Foote, of Mississippi, and brother of Senator Stewart's first wife, died of pneumonia in Washington yesterday afternoon. He recently served as one of the judges of the citizenship court in the Cherokee Nation.

Governor Frazier, of Tennessee, yesterday vetoed the bill to increase the salary of the Governor of Tennessee from \$4,000 to \$5,000. He claimed that the bill is in conflict with the State Constitution. Later in the day Governor Frazier resigned his office, having been elected United States Senator, and John I. Cox, Speaker of the State Senate, was sworn in as Governor. Governor Frazier signed the anti race track gambling bill, which prohibits betting on race tracks. The law will become operative next December.

### TEN YEARS FOR MRS. CHADWICK.

Unless the higher court intercedes Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick will spend the greater part of the next 10 years in the Ohio State penitentiary.

A sentence of 10 years was imposed upon her by Judge Robert W. Taylor, in the United States District Court, at Cleveland, Ohio, at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. The sentence came at the close of a busy day for the court in hearing arguments on a motion for a new trial, which lasted all day, the motion being overruled.

Mrs. Chadwick was convicted on seven counts and sentenced on six counts. For four of these counts a sentence of two years each was imposed, and upon two counts a sentence of one year each, making a total sentence of 10 years.

As soon as the sentence was pronounced Attorney J. P. Dawley, of counsel for Mrs. Chadwick, took exception to the sentences upon each count, except the first count. The defense intends to make the claim that the court cannot impose a separate sentence for each count; that the law applies to the general charge instead of each incident of the general charge. The various counts of the indictment are considered by the defense to refer only to details of the general offense. This point will also be contested in the higher court, as will the other points of the Chadwick trial which resulted in her conviction.

Either Judge Francis J. Wing or Mr. Dawley will go to Cincinnati today to make arrangements for a review of the case by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The first step taken by the defense will be to ask for a stay of sentence until the appeal is disposed of.

There was an understanding with United States Marshal Chandler, United States Attorney Sullivan and the court yesterday to the effect that no attempt would be made to execute the sentence until the defense had an opportunity to carry the case to the higher court and there obtain a suspension of the sentence. The case will be carried to the court of last resort.

No action will be taken by United States Attorney Sullivan regarding the other six indictments against Mrs. Chadwick in the federal court until the present case is finally disposed of. If this case and sentence are sustained by the last court the other cases will be dropped, otherwise they will be used against the woman.

Mrs. Chadwick was not particularly affected by the action of the court, as seemingly she had resigned herself to any course that might be taken. When she was told that the motion for a new trial had been refused she merely nodded her head as if she already knew, though she is so deaf she could not have heard what words the court uttered.

When ordered to stand up and receive the sentence, Mrs. Chadwick did not hear and was assisted to her feet by Deputy United States Marshal Clobitz. The court asked her if she had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced. She looked around in bewilderment. She was not certain what was taking place and had not the slightest idea that the court said. She was next led forward, nearer the bench, and the court shouted the question. She then understood.

"I have something to say," she remarked, "but I would like to consult with my attorneys first."

"You may do so, but it must be immediately," the court enjoined her; "if you have anything to say you must say it now."

Mrs. Chadwick said there was nothing she cared to say herself. Her attorneys made no appeal to the court and the sentence was promptly imposed. Judge Taylor made no remarks, except to explain the terms of the sentence. He stated that the sentence of one count should begin at the expiration of the one preceding it.

After the sentence was imposed court adjourned, but it was more than half an hour later, before Mrs. Chadwick was taken back to the county jail.

### Hid \$50 Bill in a Stocking.

A young woman employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington took a fifty dollar bill a day or two ago, secreted it in her stocking and carried it away with her when she quit work. Although the bill lacked the registry number and seal, the young woman passed the bill at a local department store. A rigid check is kept on all sheets of money at the Bureau and the loss of the \$50 note was discovered. The banks were notified and the bill turned up Monday. A clerk at the department store identified the young woman. She was discharged. Her name is not made public.

### Virginia News.

Senator Martin was in Staunton yesterday and met a large number of the people of that city and vicinity.

Mrs. Sarah Johnson, widow of William Johnson, died at her home in Warrenton Sunday night, aged eighty-two years. She is survived by a son and two daughters.

Mr. Claude A. Swanson, candidate for the democratic nomination for governor spoke at Abingdon yesterday. His reception amounted to an ovation. He paid a high tribute to his opponents.

William Minnigerode, a well known iron and steel broker and a son of the late Rev. Dr. Charles Minnigerode, died yesterday afternoon of pneumonia at his home in Lynchburg. He was 55 years old. He is survived by his widow and three children, also two brothers and a sister. His widow is critically ill with pneumonia, and does not know of his death.

### THE METHODISTS.

Cumberland, Md., was selected as the next place of meeting of the Baltimore Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South, at its session in Winchester yesterday. Only one other place, Charleston, W. Va., made a bid for the next conference.

The temperance committee's report, which was adopted, condemns the liquor traffic, and urges a strict enforcement of the laws governing the manufacture and sale of liquor. The report also recommends that at least one sermon each year be preached upon the subject of temperance.

Another report adopted was that of the committee on Sabbath observance. The report contained resolutions opposing Sunday excursions and unnecessary traffic on the Sabbath Day; hunting, fishing, baseball and other sports, and providing for the enforcement of the laws against Sabbath desecration.

A large part of the day's session was occupied in receiving the pastoral reports of the ministers. The characters of all the ministers were passed, with the exception of that of Rev. J. O. Knott, of Lexington, who is under charges preferred by the Salem church. A rule of conference is that the character of no minister shall be passed while he is under charges.

The report of the special committee to which was referred the petition of the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia relative to co-operation in securing better religious facilities at the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, was adopted. The report was as follows: "We do not regard the information at hand as sufficient to justify any action by the conference at this time."

The report of the bible board was adopted. In the report the American Bible Society makes an earnest plea for more money and continued support. The society is now supplying the Bible in more than 400 dialects. The Maryland and Virginia Bible Societies are supplying their own territory and contributing to the American Society.

The committee on conference relations reported back to the conference the names of Revs. T. T. A. Jordan and Lloyd H. Kincaid, applicants for supernumerary relations. By vote of the conference, however, the former was located and the latter granted supernumerary relations.

The report of the conference board of missions showed an increase of \$137.09 over last year in amount paid for missions. The report levies an assessment against the Baltimore Conference of \$15,823 for the coming year. A strong effort will be made this year to bring the Baltimore Conference into line with the other conferences of the Southern Methodist Church, which have paid their mission assessments in full.

Presiding Elder J. W. Duffy, of the Washington district, announced the withdrawal from the Southern Methodist Church of Rev. C. W. Moore, who had been engaged on circuit work. No reason was assigned.

### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Japanese appear to have withdrawn from the immediate front of the Russian army, and to be either working out a flanking movement or advancing upon Vladivostok.

It is reported that Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff will be succeeded as head of the Russian War Office by General Ridiger. The czar, notwithstanding the talk of peace, has ordered the mobilization of five new corps.

Several prominent diplomats in Washington believe Mr. John Hay, Secretary of State, during his trip to Italy will make an effort to see what can be done in the way of mediation and settlement of the war in the far East.

One of the bomb throwers at Warsaw, a youth of 18, has been identified as a locksmith. The man who threw the bomb into the police station is believed to be dying.

A report that the Grand Duke Alexis, who is on the death list of the terrorists, had fled from Russia, is denied at St. Petersburg.

Polish national conservatives in New York believe the socialistic and revolutionary organizations are working against the best interests of the Polish race by fomenting disturbances.

At a meeting of the Russian nobility in Moscow it was declared that some degree of popular representation should be introduced, but that there should be no limitation of autocracy, but of administrative arbitrariness.

### Bloodshed Feared.

The crucial moment in the big Amalgamated Association strike at the Whitaker Glasser Mills at Wheeling, W. Va., seems to have arrived. Twelve hundred workmen are out and more of them are standing pickets about the Wheeling plants of the company to prevent men entering. The company has boarded up the mills and is endeavoring to get men into them from Bellwood, where a carload of strike-breakers from Vandergrift, Pa., was landed late yesterday afternoon. The newcomers were anxiously awaited, but no attempt to run their car openly into the mills was made. Pickets remained on duty last night. It is feared bloodshed cannot be averted. The strikers are all armed and have been searching trains for new men. The company refuses to recognize the union.

Fewer Gallons; Wears Longer. Fewer gallons; takes less of Devco Lead and Zinc than mixed paints. Wears longer; twice as long as lead and oil.

### The Market.

Georgetown, Mar. 28.—Wheat \$1.00 1/2, 10.

### Today's Telegraphic News

**Murder in Penitentiary.**  
Pittsburg, Pa., March 28.—Charles Turner, aged 30, from Potter county, and a convict at the penitentiary, was murdered at that institution this morning by Paul Kruger, from Allegheny county. The men got into a dispute while at work. Kruger stabbed Turner with a knife, death ensuing in thirty minutes. Turner, Kruger and three other convicts were, on account of their good behavior, allowed to work in the bakehouse, the most trusted position for convicts at the institution. As far as can be ascertained by Warden Johnston, the two men were kneading dough, when Turner, in a playful spirit, threw some dry flour into the trough at which Kruger was working. Hot words followed, after which Kruger pulled a knife, with a blade four inches in length, and stabbed Turner in the stomach, the blade penetrating the liver. Turner fell unconscious and bled to death. Turner had been sentenced to confinement for one year and one month for larceny. Kruger had been sentenced by a local court to a period of five years and six months for entering a building to commit a felony, and had served two years of his sentence. He is 32 years of age.

**Destitution in Spain.**  
Madrid March 28.—The inability of thousands of workmen in the Andalusian and eastern provinces to obtain food has been responsible for considerable rioting in those districts, and fears are entertained that more serious trouble will result. The prolonged drought has wrought havoc with agriculture in the provinces affected, and enormous damage has been done. It is estimated that nearly 1,000,000 workmen are without food. Driven to desperation, by the dread of starvation, the workmen have threatened to fire the villas. Rioting has occurred in some localities and starving workmen have taken to pillaging the farm houses. The police are unable to handle the situation efficiently, and greater disorders are feared.

**Panic in a Factory.**  
New York, March 28.—A cry of fire caused a serious panic among 400 girls and men employed in the building occupied by Max Roth, dealer in ladies' waists and millinery, at Nos. 48 50 Walker street, this morning. A number of girls were injured, but only four of them badly enough to be removed to a hospital. All the men, it is said, escaped without a scratch, their superior strength enabling them to brush the girls aside or jump over their heads. That no one was killed is considered miraculous. Every one of the girls has bruises or scratches on the face or body. Some of the employees state that a piece of paper became ignited which caused the cry of fire to be raised.

**The Nan Patterson Trial.**  
New York, March 28.—Recorder Goff in the court of General Sessions this morning directed that the trial of Nan Patterson, the former "Floradoro girl" accused of the murder of Caesar Young, a bookmaker, in June last, should begin in Part I, Court of General Sessions, on April 10 next. This decision was made on motion of Mr. Levy, leading counsel for the accused. Assistant District Attorney Rand stated that the date was agreeable to him, and that he would issue notices to the counsel tomorrow relative to the selection of a special jury to try the woman. Later District Attorney Jerome said that the trial would be presided over by Recorder Goff, who will be in Part I in April.

**Funeral of Jules Verne.**  
Amiens, March 28.—The funeral of Jules Verne, the famous author, was held here this morning. Vast crowds of people lined the streets to pay their last tribute to him, standing bare headed as the cortege passed, from the house to Saint Martin's church, and thence to the Madeleine cemetery. The hearse was completely buried from sight beneath flowers and two cars followed covered with wreaths. The children and grandchildren of M. Verne, led the mourning party. Military honors were rendered to the deceased writer at the funeral, owing to the position held by M. Verne as a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

**Peace Prospects.**  
Birmingham, Eng., March 28.—The Post says that has excellent authority for the statement that a memorandum outlining terms which would be acceptable to Russia in the event of peace has been received from St. Petersburg at the foreign office. A similar note was sent to Paris, the paper says, and it regards this fact as of great significance. The statement is also made that an ambassador of one of the great powers on Friday expressed his willingness to make a bet at five to one that peace would be declared before the end of April, and this, too, is regarded as significant.

**Cruelty to Jews.**  
Berlin, March 28.—Dispatches from Moscow state that the authorities there are enforcing to their fullest severity the laws against the Jews. As the result of this strict enforcement cruelties are practiced upon the victims of the laws. Just at present there are many wounded Jewish soldiers in the hospitals of Moscow, who have been brought back from Manchuria. Relatives of these wounded men who have tried to visit them have been refused admittance because the laws require the exclusion of Jews from Moscow.

**Wife Murder and Suicide.**  
Lawrence, Mass., March 28.—Rein Nietens, a Belgian, shot and killed his wife Josephine at her home this morning. He then committed suicide by drowning in the Merrimack river. Nietens had not lived with his wife for the last four or five months and recently he had been drinking heavily. He was jealous of her. While Nietens was shooting his twelve year old boy grabbed his arm and attempted to prevent his father from using the weapon, but without success.

**High Price for Masterpiece.**  
Madrid, March 28.—A telegram from Saragossa says that an American named Traynor paid 325,000 pesetas for a newly discovered masterpiece by the famous painter Goya, of the countess Baretta. Mr. Traynor intends to present the painting to the United States Senate.

**Burned by Revolutionists.**  
Constantinople, March 28.—Bulgarian revolutionaries, on Sunday, sacked and burned the monastery of St. Nicholas at Castoria. The monks were expelled and many were wounded.

### Startling Confession.

New York, March 28.—Gessler Rousseau, the dynamite, believes that at all probability it was one of his infernal machines that sent the United States battleship Maine to the bottom of the sea in Havana harbor. This startling confession was made today by Rousseau as he sat in the Tomba prison awaiting sentence for having sent a box of dynamite to the Cunard liner Umbria, just before she sailed two years ago. Rousseau said he had often thought of the destruction of the Maine with horror, but was happy in the thought that it brought about the freeing of Cuba from the Spanish yoke. Rousseau said: "When the revolutionists were trying to overcome the rule of Weyler, I went south to Jacksonville, hoping that I might be able to assist those who were making the fight to free the island. I met a party of Cuban filibusterers, who had engaged the destroyer, a small vessel, for an expedition to Cuba. I had at the time two exploding machines of tremendous power. I told the filibusterers that they might use my machines to destroy the Spanish warships in the harbor. They agreed and I had hoped to go along with them to assist in the work. They dissuaded me, urging that I would be of greater use in Jacksonville preparing other machines. That was late in the fall of 1897. The next spring the Maine was destroyed. Only one of the men in the secret of the machines ever returned. He told me that a mistake had been made and that the man who had been instructed to blow up Alfonso's warship had blown up the Maine by mistake. The man, when he discovered his mistake, I was informed, committed suicide." Rousseau said he was not an anarchist or a nihilist. Speaking of his attempt to blow up the statue of Frederick the Great in Washington, he said he did not want to see a statue of a king in this country.

### The War.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—The great uneasiness has been caused here by late reports from the front which indicate that the Japanese are engaged in carrying out wider flanking movements than has ever been considered possible by the military experts here. The reports, which come through Chinese sources, state that the Japanese forces are being pushed rapidly towards both the north and northwest. Taisak, about 200 miles northwest of Harbin, is reported to be the objective point in that direction and Ninguta, which is about half way between Harbin and Vladivostok, according to the same reports, is the object of the forces of the enemy, which are moving toward the northeast.

Paris, March 28.—The Echo de Paris prints a dispatch from St. Petersburg which says that there is a rumor there that General Nogi has reached Kirin.

### Railroad Accident.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 28.—In a freight wreck which occurred at the American approach of the cantilever bridge at an early hour this morning, Patrick Whalen, 70 years of age, a flagman, and George Kohle, a Pere Marquette freight conductor, were seriously injured. A Pere Marquette train of empty freight cars, was standing on the bridge waiting to be allowed to cross to the American side. A Michigan Central train, backing up toward the bridge, was run into the eastbound track through some mistake, in operating switches. The rear end of the Michigan Central train collided with the Pere Marquette engines and the cars of the Michigan Central "buckled." Two of them left the track, and rolled down the embankment at the approach of the bridge crushing the watchman's shanty in which Patrick Whalen was sitting.

### Explosion of Manhole.

New York, March 28.—A manhole at Madison avenue and Fortieth street, blew up today and Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt, of No. 23 Virginia avenue, Jersey City, who had just placed one foot on it, was blown ten feet in the air. She fell in a semi-conscious condition but refused to go to a hospital or receive medical treatment for several cuts on her knees and wrists. The asphalt pavement was torn up across the street, and the manhole cover went as high as the roofs of the houses. In falling it narrowly missed an elderly woman.

### Execution of a Murderer.

Kittanning, Pa., March 28.—August Troutwein, was executed in the Armstrong county jail here today. Troutwein murdered his wife at their home in Aladdin, 14 miles south of Kittanning, Sept. 14, 1903. Extraordinary but unavailing efforts have been made to secure a commutation of sentence to life imprisonment.

### Election to be Called.

Manila, March 28.—A proclamation has been issued by Governor General Wright, announcing that the census of the Philippines has been completed and that an election for a General Assembly will be called in two years provided peace prevails.

### New York Stock Market.

New York, March 28.—Prices declined all through the list half to 1 1/2 points. In the first hour the dominating influence in force to depress was the settlement in London which disclosed the fact that bull commitments were larger than had been expected and liquidation was started on a large scale there as soon as the carrying over arrangements commenced. A report was current among some of the smaller traders that London was weak because of news of a panic in St. Petersburg, but the more important foreign houses assert that the selling was due wholly to the developments in the London market and was not influenced in any way by advices from the continent. There was some scattered liquidation in the general list following the limited selling of long stock, but outside of this and the sales for London account the market was again wholly professional.

### Attacked by a Mob.

and beaten in a labor riot, until covered with sores, a Chicago street car conductor applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and was soon sound and well. I use it in my family," writes G. J. Welch, of Tekonsha, Mich., "and find it perfect." Simply great for cuts and burns. Only 25c at E. S. Lendexter & Sons' drug store.

### Best Remedy for Constipation.

"The best remedy for constipation I ever used is Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets," says Mr. Eli Butler, of Franklin, N. Y. "They act gently and without any unpleasant effect, and leave the bowels in a perfectly natural condition." Sold by Gibson & Timberman and W. F. Creighton & Co.

### Three Persons Asphyxiated.

Jersey City, N. J., March 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weiss, each 43 years old, and their nephew, Harold Goffing, 7 years old, who lived with them, were asphyxiated by illuminating gas during the night at their home, No. 23 Delaware avenue. The lifeless bodies were discovered this morning by a plumber, who had been summoned by a neighbor. Mr. and Mrs. Weiss were to have sailed for Germany this week. Mrs. Weiss was to have claimed a large sum of money and some property left her by her father. Their nephew was to accompany them. The deadly gas issued from a jet in the kitchen, the flame having been accidentally extinguished.

### Smallpox in Pennsylvania.

Altoona, Pa., March 28.—One hundred cases of smallpox developed at Mount Union, Huntingdon county, a little town of 1,000 inhabitants. The epidemic has been raging there for some time but has been diagnosed as chicken pox until the State board of health sent Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, State quarantine officer there, to investigate. He pronounced the cases smallpox and has quarantined all the houses. The disease is expected to spread further, because the people have mingled with the victims of the disease, not knowing the nature of the epidemic.

### Great Fire Raging.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—A great fire is raging along the docks at Nijn-Novogorod, one of the most important cities of central Russia. All the shipping is endangered, and enormous damage has been caused.

### Dynamiter Found Guilty.

Genser Russell, also known as Gessler Rousseau, was convicted yesterday before Recorder Goff of having sent with malicious intent an infernal machine to the Cunard steamer Umbria in New York on May 5, 1903. The prisoner received the verdict calmly and without comment and was remanded to the Tomba for sentence on Friday. The maximum penalty for the offense is five years' imprisonment.

When placed on the stand in his own behalf, Rousseau claimed that the machine was harmless, and added that the machine was placed there in an effort to demonstrate that it would be an easy matter to destroy an ocean liner. He admitted that the mechanism was perfect and that the box contained nearly 100 pounds of dynamite, but claimed that the explosive power of the dynamite had been removed and that the mechanism had not been put in operation.

When Rousseau was arrested in Philadelphia in connection with the Umbria affair it also was charged that he had been implicated in the attempt to blow up the statue of Frederick the Great at Washington a few months ago. When asked concerning that episode during his examination yesterday Rousseau declined to answer, on the ground that it would tend to incriminate him and convict him of a felony.